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JANUARY 29, 1868.

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By order,

MILTON Y. KIDD,  
Chief Clerk.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

## Maryland Penitentiary,

MADE TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

THOMAS SWANN,

*Governor of Maryland,*

JANUARY, 1868.

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ANNAPOLIS:

WM. THOMPSON, OF R., PRINTER.

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1868.

# OFFICERS.

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## DIRECTORS :

JOHN HURST,  
JOSHUA VANSANT,  
JAS. S. WATERS,  
JOHN COATES,  
JOHN T. FORD,  
GEORGE R. BERRY.

## PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD :

JOHN HURST.

## SECRETARY OF THE BOARD :

JOHN T. FORD.

## WARDEN :

JOHN W. HORN.

## ASSISTANT WARDEN :

JESSE S. ARMIGER.

## PHYSICIAN :

DR. E. R. BAER.

## MATRON :

MRS. S. N. HARTLEY.

## FINANCIAL CLERK :

JNO. J. C. DOUGHERTY.

# REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Nov'r 30th, 1867.

To His Excellency,

THOMAS SWANN,

Governor of Maryland:

In accordance with the requirements of the law, the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary have the honor to submit their annual report of the condition and operations of the State Prison for the year ending with the 30th of November, 1867.

The statement of the Clerk of the Institution—marked Table D—shows that the expenses proper for the fiscal year ending with the above date, were \$101,506.30, being an excess of \$23,198.47, compared with those of the year ending the 30th of November, 1866. The largest items in this increase were the result of the large augmentation in the number of prisoners, the average number for the year, as shown in Table No. 1 of accompanying statistics, being 667, which is 126 greater than the average of the preceding year, and 271 more than the average of the year ending the 30th of November, 1865. This feature of itself, in view of the continued high price of every article consumed or worn by the convicts, is almost sufficient to account for the increase of the cost for maintaining the Institution. To illustrate this, and to awaken your attention to another part of this report, and particularly that which relates to the increase of crime, they refer you to the following statement of the average number of prisoners for each of the last six years, and the cost *per capita* per year for supporting them:

Year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Cost <i>per capita</i> per year.	Year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Cost <i>per capita</i> per year.
1862	353	\$122 25	1865	396	\$171 95
1863	384	113 62	1866	541	144 74
1864	413	130 60	1867	667	152 18

The foregoing exhibits the fact that the cost for each prisoner for the year 1867, was but \$7.44 greater than that of 1866, and further that it was \$19.77 less than that of the year 1865.

But in addition to this cause, which, of course, could not be averted by the Board, nor its effect upon the financial operations of the Institution controlled, the buildings embraced within the enclosure required material repairing, and thorough repainting to prevent decay of the wooden materials. Important improvements also about the premises, and reconstruction and construction, as well as repairs in various departments, were deemed indispensably necessary to the effective working of the Institution and to the preservation of the State property. These demands, in view of their duty to the State, they did not feel at liberty to disregard, and hence did not hesitate, even at the hazard of being deemed extravagant, to apply such means as were at their command, or in expectation, to remedy the defects, and to place the buildings and the premises in as good condition as prudence and economy suggested. Believing further that the offended law measures out its punishment to the offender, they have not considered it within their province to render the culprit more wretched than the loss of personal liberty, and a subordination to rigorous prison discipline, would seem to require; and thus believing, the Directors have, in the matter of substantial prison fare at table, and comfortable clothing for those placed in their keeping, done all, with a rational regard for economy, which civilized humanity enjoins. The very healthy physical condition of the prisoners, and their cleanly and comfortable appearance demonstrate the effect of humane treatment. There is in the seemingly vilest of poor humanity something of appreciation as well as of goodness, and the excellent condition of subordination exhibited throughout the prison for the past year, evidences that the rigorous exactions or penalties of the criminal law may be tempered with mercy, and that kindly offices are not thrown away upon hearts deemed callous by association with crime.

In the matter of the sanitary condition of the Institution it is a source of gratification to be able to say that no epidemic or disease of a malignant character, has prevailed in the Institution at any time within the past year. The surest evidence of prevailing health may be found in the accompanying report of the Physician, which exhibits the astonishing fact that of the 679 in prison at the date of this report, but two were confined in the hospital department. It is questionable if any district within the domain of the State can present as "clean a bill of health."



On the 30th of November, 1862, there were in the Institution

	260 whites and	89 blacks, total,	349.
In 1863,	289	122	411.
In 1864,	258	129	387.
In 1865,	237	195	432.
In 1866,	306	330	636.
In 1867,	291	338	679.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that there were but thirty-one white persons more in the Institution at the end of the present fiscal year than there were five years since, whilst the number of black prisoners has been more than quadrupled within the same period and nearly doubled within the last two years. The causes which have operated to produce this increase of crime and apparent demoralization amongst the colored population of the State, it is not the purpose of the undersigned to discuss, but the fact is referred to for the purpose of invoking your serious consideration as to the means which may be necessary for the safe keeping and accommodation of this class of prisoners, which has so rapidly increased in numbers, and which it is feared, judging from the past, will for some time in the future continue to increase. During the hours of day-light, any reasonable number may, in some manner, be accommodated within the walls which surround the buildings, but the dormitory departments do not furnish sufficient space. The latter were constructed for the accommodation of about four hundred prisoners, and this is truly the maximum number which can be comfortably provided for. This want of sleeping room would prove most disastrous to human life if any disease of an infectious or contagious type should visit the inmates. At the present time there are 599 male prisoners. The dormitory proper contains but 320 cells, each one of which is just of sufficient capacity for a "single bed," and sixty-four of these being located on the ground floor are unsuited for the purpose designed, and would not be used if better apartments were at the disposition of the Warden. Such is the scarcity of room in this connection as to compel that officer to lodge 160 of the colored prisoners in a room less than 50 feet each way. Such an expedient in the matter of lodging departments is repugnant to all who are officially connected with the prison, and the apparent certainty of further increasing numbers will contribute to render the consideration of the subject even more painful. For several years the Directors have invoked the attention of the General Assembly of Maryland to the importance of this subject, and their invocations have been in vain. It may have been that the subject matter was not pressed with sufficient earnestness to command success, and considerations of economy also may have prevented the predecessors of the undersigned from being im-

portunate in that connection. The present Board of Directors presume to say that, in their judgment, the promptings of a common humanity suggest that if crime in Maryland is to be punished by incarceration, that confinement should at least be made tolerable or supportable. They feel in this matter that if they failed to solicit, through your Excellency, the Legislature of the State, to provide by State appropriation for the building of a proper dormitory for the Institution, and on account of their delinquency in that respect the building should not be erected, and a malignant epidemic should make its incursion into the prison and work its ravages in consequence of the crowded condition of the sleeping departments, they would have a heavy charge of official dereliction to lay to their own account.

The instituting of the "House of Refuge" for the reception of juvenile infractors of the law, has, doubtless, operated to prevent the increase of white convicts. Measured in fact, by the increase of population there has been a diminution in the proportion of white prisoners. This may very rationally be attributed to the influence of that institution, and the facts and arguments in this connection are suggestive to every intelligent mind. If similar provision should be made for offending juvenile colored persons, much crime in the future might be averted. For the want of a house of reformation, and because consignment to the Penitentiary for petty criminal offences upon the part of these has been considered a punishment too severe, and not at all expedient, it has been the practice of Grand Juries after the imprisonment of such in the city and county jails to order their release. They are thus turned loose with their proclivities unbridled, the subjects of new vicious temptations, to become in many cases hardened adepts in crime, and to find ultimately their way to the Penitentiary. Colored youths would be less burdensome to a reformatory institution than are white offenders, because the former could the more readily be bound out in agricultural districts, where their services are needed, and where temptations to vice and crime are not imminent, and reformation is more sure than in populous towns. Looking at this subject in its influence prospectively, and particularly in view of the new condition of the black population of the State it challenges, from considerations of benevolence as well as of security of private property, the attention of those who shape the legislation of the State.

The subject of the purchase of a new site and the erection thereon of a State Penitentiary, was presented to the last Legislature in the form of a report from a special committee of that body. The measure appeared to command but little favor in the body to which it was presented. Believing, as do the undersigned, in view of the very high price of all the materials used in construction, that the erection of such



buildings as would probably be suggested would cost the State *a very large sum*, and assuming that the local, State and General Government taxation already retards the prosperity of the people of Maryland, and that hence such an undertaking is not at this time expedient, they think that the immediate, pressing necessities of the Institution, in the matter of dormitory room, should be provided for by an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, which sum, it is believed, will be sufficient for that purpose.

The history of the ingress of convicts into the Institution for the year just closed is truly *suggestive*, if not *startling*. The unprecedented and astonishing number of three hundred and sixty-seven entered the prison during the year, of which two hundred and twenty-three were colored. One hundred and seventy-five of the latter were males and forty-eight were females. During the year one hundred and ninety-nine were discharged on account of expiration of sentence, fifteen died, two eloped and one hundred and eight were "pardoned out." But for the exercise of your prerogative of clemency there would have been at the period of making this communication *seven hundred and eighty-seven prisoners*. During the year preceding the late civil war (1860) one hundred and twenty-four were received, of which but *nine* were colored.

The Warden, in his communication to the Board recommends, by legislative enactment, the system of mitigating or abridging the terms of punishment contingent upon good behavior. This theory in the punishment of crime has been, it is said, practiced in Eastern States with much success in the matter of subordination to prison police. They commend to your attention the accompanying report of the Warden in connection with this subject.

The Institution is now under contracts for the service of 328 male and 40 female prisoners—total 368—leaving 311 prisoners that are altogether unproductive, and who are, with the exception of a few, a burden to the State.

Most of the foregoing contracts will expire in January and February, 1868. Whether they can be or will be renewed on terms more or less advantageous to the State than at present, the Directors are not at this time able to state.

Out of the appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature, a new and substantial brick work-shop, of two stories, and measuring 110 by 45 feet, was constructed. The Board regret to say that in consequence of the stagnation in nearly all the branches of manufacturing industry, they have failed, notwithstanding their efforts, to make any contract for the occupancy of the building as a work-shop, or for the employment of any additional number of convicts. The revival of trade in the spring of 1868, if revival there shall be, may be more flattering to their hopes in this connection than the past year has proved to be.

The amount of money disbursed for the year for all purposes, including the erection of the new building for a workshop, extensive improvements about the enclosure, repairs in general, salaries of officers, and maintenance of the prisoners, &c., was \$109,438 32.

The resources for the year were as follows :

From the Comptroller of the State, under Art. 73, General Code.....	\$8,000 00
From the Comptroller of the State, on account of State appropriation.....	25,000 00
From hire of prisoners.....	70,474 64
From United States for maintaining its prisoners, sales of bones, barrels, &c.,.....	2,510 77
Total .....	\$105,985 41

Table A of the Clerk's report shows that after summing up the assets of the Institution, embracing cash balance, open accounts due from contractors, provisions, and materials for clothing, upon the one side, and upon the other side the liabilities, embracing open accounts and bills payable, there appears against the concern a balance of \$6,375 29. Such being the amount of its indebtedness over and above its assets, and as about 300 of the prisoners are a "dead expense" to the State, and further that in view of the *more than probable* increase of prisoners for the ensuing year, judging from present indications and the experience of the past two or three years, the Directors cannot rationally indulge a hope that they will be able to maintain the Institution without special aid from the State. By the exercise of the proper economy in the administration of its affairs, it will not, in the judgment of the undersigned, require an appropriation of more than \$20,000 to cancel existing indebtedness, and support it for the approaching fiscal year.

The records of the Institution show that almost every year the notes of the concern were negotiated to meet current expenses. And very often have the Directors loaned their personal credit and their means to enable it to purchase goods at cash prices. Neither of these things should have been nor should be.

The making up of the annual reports, comprising as they do so many details, involves a great amount of labor. The law requires that they shall be made up to the 30th of November inclusive of each year and presented to the Governor of the State within thirty days from that date. The work cannot be accomplished, by any amount of force that can be employed thereat, and submitted to the careful scrutiny of the board of Directors, within that measure of time. It is suggested, therefore, that the fiscal year should close with the 30th of October in lieu of the 30th of November.

The 23rd Section of Art. 73 of the Code of Public General Laws, requires the Directors to make to the Governor of the State such "suggestions as may appear necessary to the advancement of the interests of the Penitentiary, and to possess the people of a general knowledge of its concerns." In this connection the undersigned take the liberty of invoking your attention to such parts of the 73rd Article of the Code as relate to the powers respectively of the Board of Directors and of the Warden; and particularly to sections 16, 17, 18 and 47 of said article which refer to the purchase of supplies—embracing food, clothing, hospital stores, &c, &c. The law certainly does not clearly define the relative powers of the Warden and the Board in connection with the purchase of articles consumed by the convicts of the Prison, &c., and hence at different periods, running through the last forty years, it has not unfrequently occurred that conflicts and contests of authority have taken place between these parties. Such collisions have never failed to disturb that harmony which is so indispensable to the successful administration of an important department under the care and authority of the State Government. Such conflicts present the strange and jarring anomaly of *two powers up—neither supreme*. And more than this—it embarrasses the Executive and Legislative departments of the State in the matter of drawing the *lines of accountability*.

*Authority and responsibility* should somewhere rest, and rest they must *together* to insure vigilance and success.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to suggest to you which of the authorities connected with the Maryland Penitentiary should be enlarged, or which should be abridged; that part of the subject matter is one proper for your consideration and for the arbitrament of the General Assembly.

The law, however, in reference to the government of the Institution should be plainly written out. If a proper regard for the interests of the State suggests that the Warden of the Prison should possess certain or unlimited powers in connection with the disbursing of the moneys of the Institution, those powers should in the written law be so clear to the understanding that his responsibility and accountability to the State may be marked by distinct lines. If on the other hand it shall be deemed proper and expedient to hold the Directors responsible for the financial management of the same, then as connected with that department, there should be *no divided control*, and so should the law express it.

Your Excellency may readily conceive the measure of confusion, embarrassment, and wrong to great interests that may grow out of two powers mixed up in the same concern, each striving to rule, whilst *neither possesses the power to enforce or coerce subordination*. In such a condition of affairs, you might, in the exercise of your prerogative, temporarily

remove the evil by deposing all parties engaged in the conflict ; but then, whilst the law by which future incumbents is to be guided remains ambiguous in construction there can be no guaranty of lasting harmony in the Institution, or of effectiveness and economy in its administration.

They invite your attention to that part of the report of the Warden relating to the Insane Convicts. In his sentiments; in that connection they heartily concur. That class is entitled to common sympathy. The Penitentiary has no apartment for their accommodation, and even if it had, the attention and treatment which they require, would, in consideration of the few of that class in prison, be attended with a large proportionate expense to the State. You have the authority, to be sure, to pardon them, but there is no law of the State, that the Directors are aware of, which gives to you the right to send that class of prisoners to any of the humane Institutions of the State, established for the insane. Inasmuch as considerations of humanity as well as of public protection suggest that they should not be turned loose upon the community, the Legislature should not hesitate to enact a law clothing you with the power to provide for them at the expense of the State in the Maryland Hospital or some other insane department within the State.

The labors of the undersigned have been materially diminished, and rendered agreeable, by the labors of the Warden, Assistant Warden, Physician, Clerk, Matron, and all of the subordinate officers of the Institution, co-operating as they all have to promote the prosperity and the discipline of the Institution, and the health and comfort of the prisoners.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN HURST,  
JOHN COATES,  
GEO. R. BERRY,  
JOHN T. FORD,  
JAS. S. WATERS,  
JOSHUA VANSANT.



## WARDEN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Directors  
of the Maryland Penitentiary.*

GENTLEMEN :

This 30th day of November, 1867, closes up the business of our fiscal year. In accordance with law, it becomes my duty to present you a condensed report of the condition of the Institution under our charge.

We have at this time 679 prisoners confined, classified as follows :

284	White Males.
7	“ Females.

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291 Total White.

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315	Colored Males.
73	“ Females.

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388 Total Blacks—being a preponderance of 97 blacks over the number of whites in the prison.

The highest number we have had in the Institution, was 694, an increase of 58 over the highest number at any one time in prison during any former year. With a prison originally built for the accommodation of from 300 to 350, we are compelled to make room for near 700, which will be increased by the middle of January, beyond the shadow of a doubt, to over 750.

Now, the question arises, where are they to be put, or what is to be done under the circumstances? We have now used every available place to be found about the prison, that could in any way be converted into sleeping apartments, using for that purpose cells long since pronounced as being unfit for the occupancy of any human being—they being all underground, and so damp that the water may be scraped from the walls by the hand ; and at no time can we sleep even the strongest of our prisoners but for a limited period, when we have to take them out and put others in their places ; or, in other words, as their health becomes impaired, we have to change them with the more robust : while in another building, known as the “ Old Building,” which is altogether unfitted for a prison, we are sleeping nine each in rooms 18 feet long by some 12 feet wide ; while in another room, known



as the "Old Chapel," measuring 49 feet long by 45 feet wide, we have no less than one hundred and sixty (160) packed, not being able to take into consideration even their youth or crime.

With this state of things staring you in the face, how is it possible for the Maryland Penitentiary to become a reformatory school? Is it not more likely to become a school where old and hardened criminals may still further poison the minds of the more youthful; and on Sabbaths, and evenings during the week, when they have nothing else to occupy the mind, is not embryo plans formed for more heinous crimes, to be perpetrated in the future, after their present sentences shall have expired?

Were no evils to result from the present mode of massing them in rooms, something will have to be done, and that at once, to enable the State to receive any more prisoners at this place. Should the State decide either to select a new location and build a new prison, or purchase the grounds north of us and add to the present buildings, in either contingency some provision will have to be made immediately to enable us to accommodate the increased number now being sent to us from the various Courts throughout the State.

We have also another class of prisoners for whom some provision should be made. I mean the hopelessly insane. At present we are compelled to keep them in rooms in the dormitory, where some 300 other prisoners sleep, who have to work hard during the day, and they are very often kept awake all night by the wild ravings of these maniacs, which incapacitates them for their daily labor. A small building should be erected, separate and removed from the dormitory, so that they might be cared for without subjecting the rest of the prisoners to annoyance.

I see, by reference to the Reports of 1865 and 1866, that the passage of a good time law has been recommended, when a prisoner may, by his good conduct, materially lessen the term of his imprisonment. As an auxiliary to prison discipline, I know of no law that could be passed of more inestimable value. In several of the prisons north and west, they have such laws, and the Superintendents speak in the highest praise of the good results produced thereby. In our own prison, I find, from personal experience, that convicts sent us from the United States Courts give little or no trouble whatever. All of them, so far as I know, have claimed and received an abatement of time, on account of their good conduct, and in accordance with the laws of the United States. I believe such a law would forever abolish the lash in this Institution.

You will see that our expenditures for repairs, painting, &c., are large, apparently, but not so when you take into consideration that, from the age and dilapidation of the

entire structure, we are compelled to keep one of our officers and four or five prisoners constantly employed to enable us to keep it in anything like a proper condition for the health and comfort of the inmates.

I am also pleased to be able to report that, notwithstanding our over-crowded condition, no epidemic of any kind has prevailed. Through the indefatigable exertions of our Physician, and the sanitary condition of the prison, but a small number have been sent to the hospital during the year; and of the number who died, many of them entered the Institution with their whole system shattered and impaired.

We have not as yet been able to make the prison self-sustaining, nor will ever be, so long as we have to receive prisoners for three and six months, who are of no benefit to the State whatever—their times being so short that they can learn nothing whatever, and yet, at the end of this short time we give them a new suit of clothing and two dollars in money. This class of prisoners, together with others who, from old age or infirmities of body, are incapacitated from labor, consume the fruits of our healthy or working class.

Our Sabbath Schools have been quite a feature in the Institution; the prisoners seem to take a great interest in them, and I find that the deportment of the prisoners is the best eulogy that can be pronounced upon the self-sacrificing Christians having them in charge. The Male Department is under the charge of Mr. Wm. A. Wysong, and the Female Department in charge of Mrs. Hyde, each with a corps of able and zealous assistants. May God speed them in their labor of love.

Our thanks are also due to the Ministers of God who meet with us from Sabbath to Sabbath, and by earnest appeals endeavor to teach their hearers the way that leads to life eternal.

I must also say that I am under many obligations to Mr. Jesse L. Armiger, Deputy Warden, for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties devolving upon him; and to the subordinate officers generally, for the energy with which they have performed their various duties.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return my thanks for the courtesy and assistance you have at all times given me in the discharge of my duties, and for the zeal you have evinced for the welfare of the poor unfortunates committed to our charge.

JOHN W. HORN,  
Warden.

## CLERK'S REPORT.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,

*Baltimore, November 30th, 1867.*

*To the President and Directors*

*of the Maryland Penitentiary :*

GENTLEMEN :—I respectfully herewith submit to your Honorable Board the following Statement, and those annexed, taken from the Books of the Institution.

TABLE A.

RESOURCES :

Cash.....	\$1,719 67
Aggregate of Open Accounts.....	5,433 40
Provisions and Tobacco on hand, as per inventory.....	2,201 07
Wood and Coal on hand.....	1,820 92
461 yds. Winter Prison Cloth, 570 Summer do., Drills, Muslin, &c.....	1,209 97
Deficit .....	6,375 29

LIABILITIES :

Open Accounts.....	\$10,352 78
Bill Payable.....	4,500 00
Amount due Prisoners, not included in General Accounts, payable upon their discharge from Prison.....	3,907 54

\$18,760 32	\$18,760 32
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Respectfully,

JNO. J. C. DOUGHERTY,

*Clerk.*

TABLE B.

*Showing Goods on hand belonging to the Maryland Penitentiary, November 30th, 1867.*

## HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT :

For furniture in front building, hospital, female department, dormitory, refectory, wagon and prison yards, hose and hose carriage, carpenter, tin, broom, bucket and cabinet shops .....	\$8,533 81
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## CLOTHING ACCOUNT :

For sundry articles of clothing, now in use, material, &c.....	8,743 92
---	----------

## FURNITURE AND BEDDING ACCOUNT :

For sundry articles of furniture, beds, cots, comforts and blankets.....	4,280 35
---	----------

## SMITHING ACCOUNT :

For implements and stock.....	351 39
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## PROVISION ACCOUNT :

For provisions on hand.....	1,457 67
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## FUEL ACCOUNT :

For coal and wood on hand.....	1,820 92
--------------------------------	----------

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	\$25,188 06
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## TABLE C.

## MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

1867.	DR.	
Nov. 30.	To Treasury Department.....	\$ 56,000 00
	To Arrearages of Interest.....	145,946 46
	To Aggregate Amount of Open Account and Bills Payable.....	14,852 78
	To New Building.....	16,132 83
	To Stock, for balance of account being net capital of the prison...	93,861 14
1867.	CR.	
Nov. 30.	By Cash, balance on hand .....	\$ 1,719 67
	By Aggregate Am't of Open Accounts.	5,453 40
	By Sundries, as per Inventory .....	25,188 06
	By Lot and Building.	292,709 33
	By Yard Improve- ments.....	1,722 75
		<hr/>
		\$326,793 21
		<hr/>
		\$326,793 21



TABLE D.

*Showing Statement of the Expenses of the Maryland Penitentiary from Dec. 1, 1866, to November 30, 1867.*

For Amount paid Prisoners upon their discharge.....	\$	665 21
Amount paid for the use of Money.....		426 93
Amount paid Directors for attendance at meetings of the Board.....		1,468 00
Amount paid sundry articles furniture, bedding, blankets, &c.....		1,151 56
Amount paid goods, material for clothing, shoes and hats.....		12,541 31
Amount paid salary of officers, warden, assistant, deputies, physician, matron and clerk...		27,362 96
Amount paid household, repairing, flooring in dormitories, hospital supplies, new range, new hose, tobacco, iron, paints, oil, lime, sand, brick, gas, soaps, &c., water rent, insurance, &c.....		12,646 87
Amount paid yard improvements, brick, iron, lumber and labor.....		1,722 75
Amount paid for the capture of escaped convicts.....		366 00
Amount paid for wood and coal.....		3,860 77
Amount paid for flour, bacon and groceries....		39,293 94
		<hr/>
		\$101,506 30
By Amount received from the State on account of salary of officers... \$ 8,000 00		
By balance.....		93,506 30
		<hr/>
		\$101,506 30

## TABLE E.

*Profit and Loss of the Maryland Penitentiary, Nov. 30, 1867.*


---

To Prisoners Discharged.....	\$665 21
Discount.....	426 93
Per Diem of Directors.....	1,468 00
Furniture and Bedding.....	1,151 56
Clothing.....	12,541 31
Salary of Officers.....	19,362 96
Household.....	12,646 87
Prisoners Escaped.....	366 00
Fuel.....	3,860 77
Provisions.....	39,293 94

---

\$91,783 55

By Admittance.....	\$82 00
Hire.....	70,474 64
Smithing.....	599 22
Stock.....	20,627 69

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\$91,783 55

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## TABLE F.

*Stock Account of the Maryland Penitentiary, Nov. 30, 1867.*

1866.		
Nov. 30.	By balance.....	\$119,386 19
1867.		
Nov. 30.	To arrearages of interest.....	\$4,897 36
	To profit and loss.....	20,627 69
	To balance.....	93,861 14
		<hr/> 119,386 19

## STATE OF MARYLAND—CITY OF BALTIMORE, SCT.:

John W. Horn, Warden, and John J. C. Dougherty, Clerk, of the Maryland Penitentiary, being this day sworn by me, depose and say, that the foregoing statements marked A, B, C, D, E, F, contain a true account of the affairs of the said Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th November, 1867, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. HORN, *Warden.*

JNO. J. C. DOUGHERTY, *Clerk.*

Subscribed and sworn before me,

JOHN T. GORSUCH, *Justice of the Peace.*

Baltimore, December 17, 1867.

## STATE OF MARYLAND—BALTIMORE CITY, SCT.:

I hereby certify, That John T. Gorsuch, Esquire, before whom the annexed affidavits were made, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was, at the time of so doing, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the city of Baltimore, duly commissioned and swore.

*In testimony whereof*, I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1867.

GEORGE ROBINSON,

*Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City.*

TABLE NO. 1.

*Showing the Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged  
since November 30th, 1866.*

---

Number of Prisoners remaining in prison Nov. 30th, 1866.....	636	
Received from Dec. 1st, 1866, to Nov. 30th, 1867, inclusive.....	367	
	<hr/>	1,003
Discharged by Expiration of Sentence.....	199	
Pardoned during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1867	108	
Died       "       "       "       "       "	15	
Escaped   "       "       "       "       "		
(not captured,).....	2	
Remaining in prison Nov. 30th, 1867.....	679	
	<hr/>	1,003
		<hr/>

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Of the 367 received during the year,

141 are white males.  
3   "       females.  
175 are colored males.  
48   "       females.

---

367

Of the 367 received during the year

343 were for the 1st conviction.

18   "       "       2nd   "  
5   "       "       3rd   "  
1   "       "       4th   "

---

367

The highest number in the prison during the year was 694, and the lowest number 634, and the average number, 667.

Of the pardoned, 104 were pardoned by Gov. Swann.

3   "       "       President Johnson.  
1 liberated under the provisions of a  
bill enacted by the Congress of the  
U. S., March 2nd, 1867, relating to  
U. S. prisoners.

TABLE NO. 2.

*Showing the Occupation of Prisoners prior to their Conviction.*

Butchers .....	7	Number brought up, 000	
Bricklayers.....	3	Miscellaneous.....	21
Bakers.....	5	Millers .....	1
Blacksmiths.....	7	Miners.....	2
Boatmen.....	5	Merchants .....	1
Brushmakers .....	1	Machinists.....	7
Broommakers.....	2	Moulders.....	1
Barbers.....	9	Nailmakers.....	1
Bartenders .....	1	Nurses.....	1
Book Agents.....	1	Ostlers.....	3
Basketmakers.....	3	Oystermen.....	4
Brewers.....	2	Puddlers .....	1
Brickmakers.....	4	Plumbers.....	1
Brokers .....	1	Plasterers .....	1
Carders .....	1	Pumpmakers.....	1
Carters.....	2	Painters.....	4
Clerks .....	12	Potters .....	1
Cooks.....	3	Printers.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Railroad Hands.....	3
Cigarmakers .....	1	Shoemakers .....	13
Caulkers .....	3	Sailors .....	23
Cheese Merchants.....	1	Seamstresses .....	1
Carpenters.....	5	Stone Cutters.....	2
Cabinetmakers .....	1	Sailmakers.....	1
Cotton Spinners.....	1	Stevedores .....	3
Counterfeiters.....	1	Stonemasons .....	1
Cobblers .....	2	Soldiers.....	8
Draymen .....	3	Servants.....	4
Engineers.....	2	Stewards .....	1
Fishermen.....	4	School Teachers.....	1
Farmers.....	2	Teamsters.....	3
Farm Hands.....	192	Traders .....	5
Firemen.....	2	Tailors.....	6
Glassblowers.....	1	Tinners.....	1
Gardners.....	2	Tobacconists .....	1
Gamekeepers .....	1	Trunkmakers .....	1
Houseservants .....	67	Varnishers .....	1
Hucksters.....	2	Watermen .....	6
Hackdrivers .....	4	Waiters.....	29
Hodcarriers .....	4	Weavers .....	1
Harnessmakers.....	2	Well Diggers.....	1
Horse Traders.....	1	Wood Carvers.....	1
Laborers .....	181	Wagoners .....	3
Lithographers.....	1		
Number carried up, 000			679



## TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing their different crimes, and the number committing each particular crime.*

---

Arson.....	16
Assault with intent to commit a rape.....	10
Assault with intent to kill.....	36
Assault with intent to rob.....	3
Assault and stealing.....	3
Arson and larceny.....	1
Attempt to burn a jail.....	1
Assault with intent to disable.....	1
Attempt to murder by poison.....	1
Assault and rape.....	1
Attempt to burn a kitchen.....	1
Attempt to burn a dwelling.....	1
Burglary.....	29
Burglary and assault with intent to kill.....	4
Burglary, arson and larceny.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	11
Bigamy.....	1
Breaking storehouse.....	5
Embezzlement.....	1
Forgery.....	4
For carnally knowing a female child under ten years of age.....	1
False Pretences.....	4
Felony.....	14
Horse stealing.....	26
Larceny.....	285
Murder in the first degree.....	6
Murder in the second degree.....	25
Murder.....	13
Manslaughter.....	4
Obtaining money and goods under false pretences.....	4
Passing counterfeit money.....	7
Passing counterfeit fractional currency.....	3
Rape.....	7
Rape on a child five years old.....	1
Robbery.....	11
Receiving stolen goods.....	3
Robbery and breaking jail.....	2
Stealing.....	119
Setting fire to the buildings of the Maryland Penitentiary.....	2
Stealing horse and carriage.....	1
Stealing two mules.....	1

---

Number carried over,

000

TABLE NO. 3—*Continued.*

Number brought over,	000
Stealing ambulance and two horses.....	1
Stealing one cow.....	1
Stealing two oxen.....	1
Selling counterfeit fractional currency.....	1
Stealing horse and saddle.....	1
Shooting with intent to kill.....	1
Stealing and killing one hog.....	1
Larceny and assault with intent to kill.....	2
	<hr/> 679

TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing the Terms for which the Prisoners were Sentenced.*

For 2 months.....	2	For 10 years.....	29
For 3 months.....	2	Between 10 and 11 years...	11
For 5 months.....	1	Between 11 and 12 years...	1
For 6 months.....	4	For 12 years...	8
For 10 months.....	3	Between 12 and 13 years...	1
For 1 year.....	56	Between 13 and 14 years...	1
Between 1 and 2 years.....	71	For 14 years...	1
For 2 years.....	82	Between 14 and 15 years...	2
Between 2 and 3 years.....	38	For 15 years...	9
For 3 years.....	79	Between 15 and 16 years...	3
Between 3 and 4 years.....	17	For 16 years...	2
For 4 years.....	37	Between 17 and 18 years...	4
Between 4 and 5 years.....	10	For 18 years...	3
For 5 years.....	55	Between 18 and 19 years...	1
Between 5 and 6 years.....	14	“ 19 and 20 years...	5
For 6 years.....	25	“ 20 and 21 years...	5
Between 6 and 7 years.....	16	For 26 years...	1
For 7 years.....	18	For 30 years...	1
Between 7 and 8 years.....	8	Between 37 and 38 years...	1
For 8 years.....	10	Life.....	9
Between 8 and 9 years.....	2		
For 9 years.....	5	Total.....	679
Between 9 and 10 years.....	26		

TABLE NO. 5.

*Showing the Ages of the Prisoners at the Time of their Conviction.*

Between 12 and 20 years...	178	Between 45 and 50 years ...	21
“ 20 and 25 “ ...	223	“ 50 and 55 “ ...	00
“ 25 and 30 “ ...	120	“ 55 and 60 “ ...	14
“ 30 and 35 “ ...	60	“ 60 and 70 “ ...	1
“ 35 and 40 “ ...	41		
“ 40 and 45 “ ...	21	Total.....	679

TABLE No. 6.

*Showing the Grades of Education, Habits of Life and Social Relations, how many did and did not attend Sunday School, how many were and were not bound out, how many did or did not lose their fathers and mothers before growing up, as reported by themselves.*

Can read and write.....	224	
Can only read.....	74	
Cannot read or write.....	381	
	—	679
Attended Sunday School.....	249	
Did not attend Sunday School.....	430	
	—	679
Never bound out.....	594	
Bound and served.....	62	
Bound and left their masters.....	23	
	—	679
Strictly Temperate.....	161	
Moderate Drinkers.....	34	
Occasionally Intemperate.....	481	
Habitually Intemperate.....	3	
	—	679
White Males.....	284	
“ Females.....	7	
Colored Males.....	315	
“ Females.....	73	
	—	679
Married.....	209	
Unmarried.....	451	
Widows.....	7	
Widowers.....	12	
	—	679
Left Orphans.....	98	
Not left Orphans.....	581	
	—	679
Convicted for the 1st time.....	638	
“ “ 2d “.....	31	
“ “ 3d “.....	7	
“ “ 4th “.....	1	
“ “ 5th “.....	1	
“ “ 7th “.....	1	
	—	679

TABLE No. 7.

*Showing the Country or State where the prisoners were Born.*

AMERICANS BORN IN		FOREIGNERS BORN IN	
Maryland .....	420	Germany .....	43
Pennsylvania .....	24	Ireland .....	28
New York .....	16	England .....	5
Virginia .....	65	Prussia .....	2
Ohio .....	8	Belgium .....	1
Delaware .....	7	Upper Canada .....	2
New Jersey .....	5	Italy .....	1
Washington, D. C. ....	8	France .....	2
Missouri .....	1	Scotland .....	2
Georgia .....	4	Wales .....	1
Vermont .....	1	Spain .....	1
Kentucky .....	2	At Sea .....	1
South Carolina .....	6	Denmark .....	1
North Carolina .....	3		
Massachusetts .....	2		90
Alabama .....	5		
Connecticut .....	2		
Illinois .....	1		
Tennessee .....	2		
Louisiana .....	2		
Indiana .....	2		
Texas .....	2		
Arkansas .....	1		
Michigan .....	1		
	589		

*Of the MARYLANDERS there were born in*

Allegany county .....	16	Number brought up .....	000
Anne Arundel county .....	21	Howard county .....	12
Baltimore " .....	20	Kent " .....	10
Baltimore city .....	109	Montgomery county .....	12
Cecil county .....	4	Prince George's county .....	21
Caroline county .....	4	St. Mary's " .....	9
Carroll " .....	10	Somerset " .....	13
Calvert " .....	6	Talbot " .....	21
Charles " .....	24	Washington " .....	18
Dorchester county .....	28	Worcester " .....	20
Frederick " .....	18	Queen Anne's " .....	17
Harford " .....	7		
			420
Number carried up .....	000		

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing County or Court from which the Prisoners were sent.*

Allegany county.....	34	Number carried up.....	000
Anne Arundel county.....	30	Harford county.....	14
Baltimore Criminal Court.....	187	Kent “ .....	9
Baltimore county.....	64	Montgomery county.....	24
Cecil “ .....	12	Prince George’s “ .....	46
Charles “ .....	20	Queen Anne’s “ .....	22
Caroline “ .....	7	Somerset “ .....	13
Carroll “ .....	22	St. Mary’s “ .....	11
Calvert “ .....	6	Talbot “ .....	18
Dorchester “ .....	21	Washington “ .....	28
Frederick “ .....	25	Worcester “ .....	26
Howard “ .....	31	United States Court.....	9
Number carried up.....		000	679



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

~~~~~  
MARYLAND PENITENTIARY,

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 30, 1867.

*Board of Directors :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to lay before you the yearly report of the sick and the sanitary condition of its inmates. The prisoners have been remarkably healthy, except those that have been received during the past year, of which a large majority were colored, and in bad health when admitted. Those that have died during the year, with one exception, were colored; they die sometimes from slight causes; and I find, when they are sick, they become despondent, and it is only by the most extreme measures that we can rally them; not so with the whites—their diseases yield promptly to the remedies prescribed. Three men have been admitted this year from the City Jail very ill with typhus fever, who have recovered. I was very much afraid that the disease would spread throughout the Institution, as it had done at the Jail; but by proper sanitary measures, it was confined to those afflicted when admitted. One of the children born in the Institution has died of chronic croup. A large proportion of the men exempted this year were from injuries received by machinery. I was obliged to amputate nine fingers and one thumb of men so injured.

The prisoners were allowed recreation of one hour in the yard during the summer months, after their work was completed, which I think greatly benefitted their health. We have not been visited with any epidemic during the year, while similar Institutions have suffered severely. The Warden and Assistant Warden have rendered me every assistance in their power to keep the sanitary measures to the proper standard.

Were it not for the clemency extended by the Executive to those who were recommended by you during the year, the prison would not have been able to have contained the inmates confined, being now in a crowded state.

Allow me, gentlemen, to return to you my sincere thanks for the kindness you have always extended to me.

Your obed't serv't,

E. R. BAER, M. D.

[illegible]

*Report of the Sick--Continued.*

|                             | Dec.  | Jan.  | Feb.  | March | April. | May.  | June. | July. | Aug.  | Sept. | Oct.  | Nov.  | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Dropsy .....                | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | .....  | 1     | ..... | 2     | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3      |
| Dysentery .....             | 8     | 19    | 4     | 6     | 7      | 4     | 7     | 44    | 45    | 18    | 16    | 9     | 187    |
| Dyspepsia .....             | 3     | 2     | 1     | ..... | .....  | ..... | 1     | 3     | 4     | 1     | ..... | 3     | 18     |
| Ear Ache .....              | ..... | ..... | 3     | 1     | .....  | ..... | ..... | 2     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 10     |
| Epileptic Fits .....        | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | 1     | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3      |
| Erysipelas .....            | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      | 1     | 4     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6      |
| Gastric Derangement .....   | ..... | 2     | 7     | ..... | 3      | 4     | 9     | 11    | 17    | 5     | 10    | 4     | 72     |
| General Debility .....      | 6     | 5     | ..... | 2     | 3      | 1     | 10    | 9     | 6     | 7     | 3     | 2     | 60     |
| Gleet .....                 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      | 3     | ..... | 2     | ..... | 1     | 3     | ..... | 10     |
| Gonorrhœa .....             | 5     | 7     | ..... | ..... | 1      | 2     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15     |
| Heart Disease .....         | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | 2      |
| Hemorrhage of Bowels .....  | 1     | 1     | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2      |
| “ of Lungs .....            | 1     | 3     | 1     | ..... | .....  | ..... | 1     | 3     | 1     | ..... | 4     | 1     | 15     |
| Hernia .....                | 3     | 2     | 2     | 1     | .....  | 2     | ..... | 3     | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14     |
| Inflammation of Brain ..... | 1     | 2     | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | 1     | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5      |
| “ of Kidneys .....          | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | 2      | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | 6      |
| “ of Stomach .....          | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2     | 1      | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4      |
| Intermittent Fever .....    | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  |
| Itch .....                  | 28    | 21    | 1     | 2     | 22     | 18    | 7     | 14    | 21    | 4     | 11    | 15    | 164    |
| Lumbago .....               | 56    | 47    | 11    | 21    | 7      | 18    | 13    | 15    | 9     | 10    | 6     | 17    | 230    |
| .....                       | 4     | 3     | 1     | ..... | 2      | 1     | ..... | 3     | 4     | 4     | 6     | 2     | 30     |

*Report of the Sick—Continued.*

|                           | Dec.  | Jan.  | Feb.  | March | April. | May.  | June. | July. | Aug.  | Sept. | Oct.  | Nov.  | Total. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Nervous Derangement.....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2     | .....  | 4     | 3     | 4     | ..... | 1     | 1     | ..... | 15     |
| Neuralgia.....            | 6     | 5     | ..... | 1     | .....  | 1     | 7     | 4     | 3     | 2     | 3     | 1     | 33     |
| Ophthalmia.....           | 7     | 6     | 3     | 10    | 7      | 5     | 7     | 4     | 6     | 5     | 9     | 3     | 72     |
| Piles.....                | 2     | 7     | 1     | ..... | .....  | ..... | 1     | ..... | 3     | ..... | 1     | 1     | 16     |
| Pleurisy.....             | 8     | 12    | ..... | 5     | 4      | 4     | 8     | 3     | 7     | 5     | 3     | 1     | 60     |
| Pneumonia.....            | ..... | ..... | 1     | 1     | 1      | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3      |
| Retention of Urine.....   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      | ..... | 4     | 3     | 1     | ..... | ..... | 1     | 10     |
| Rheumatism.....           | 74    | 62    | 53    | 29    | 32     | 25    | 17    | 22    | 29    | 23    | 24    | 29    | 419    |
| Scarlet Fever.....        | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      |
| Scrofula.....             | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | 1      | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | 3     | 6      |
| Sore Throat.....          | 11    | 7     | 8     | 7     | 5      | 19    | 4     | 5     | 7     | 2     | 3     | 12    | 90     |
| Spasms.....               | 2     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 3      | ..... | 2     | 3     | ..... | ..... | 3     | ..... | 16     |
| Spine Disease.....        | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      |
| Sprains.....              | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | 3     | 1     | 3     | 6     | 3     | 4     | 1     | 21     |
| Stricture of Urethra..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | 3     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | 4      |
| Syphilis.....             | 5     | 3     | 1     | 8     | 7      | 4     | 4     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 9     | 1     | 51     |
| Typhoid Fever.....        | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 2      | 1     | 2     | 1     | 4     | 2     | ..... | ..... | 16     |
| Typhus Fever.....         | ..... | 3     | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3      |
| Tumor.....                | ..... | ..... | 2     | ..... | .....  | 2     | 1     | 2     | ..... | 1     | ..... | 2     | 10     |
| Ulcer of Mouth.....       | ..... | ..... | 3     | ..... | 1      | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | 5      |

Report of the Sick—Continued.

|                                                | Jan.  | Feb.  | March | April. | May.  | June. | July. | Aug.  | Sept. | Oct.  | Nov.  | Dec.  | Total. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Varicose Veins.....                            | ..... | ..... | 1     | .....  | ..... | 1     | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3      |
| Venereal Warts.....                            | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | 1     | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | 4     | ..... | 6      |
| Worms .....                                    | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2     | ..... | ..... | 3      |
| Wounds, Contused.....                          | ..... | ..... | 1     | .....  | ..... | 4     | 1     | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 4     | 20     |
| “ Gun Shot.....                                | ..... | ..... | 3     | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3     | 1     | ..... | 7      |
| “ Incised.....                                 | 11    | 17    | 14    | 13     | 15    | 11    | 6     | 19    | 22    | 11    | 12    | 15    | 166    |
| No. Males Vaccinated.....                      | ..... | ..... | 166   | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 166    |
| No. of Females.....                            | ..... | ..... | 44    | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44     |
| SURGICAL OPERATIONS.                           |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |
| Balls Extracted .....                          | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      |
| Amputation index finger, left hand.....        | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | 1     | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2      |
| Amp'tat'n index finger & thumb, left hand..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | .....  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      |
| Amputation three fingers of right hand.....    | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      |
| Amputation three fingers of left hand.....     | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | 1     | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1      |
| Teeth Extracted.....                           | 9     | 13    | 7     | 11     | 14    | 22    | 13    | 16    | 31    | 18    | 27    | 31    | 212    |



## BIRTHS.

| NAMES.            | COLOR. | DATE RECEP'N   | DATE BIRTH   | SEX.    |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|--------------|---------|
| Sally Cole.....   | Col'd. | Dec. 3d, 1866. | Jan. 15, '67 | Male.   |
| Sarah Richardson. | "      | Dec. 4th, "    | Mar. 13, "   | Male.   |
| Almira McCanby.   | "      | Dec. 3d, "     | Mar. 12, "   | Female. |

## DEATHS.

| NAMES.             | COLOR. | DATE OF DEATH.   | DISEASE.          |
|--------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------|
| Vincent Lucas....  | Col'd. | Dec. 18, 1866... | General Debility. |
| Wm. Garnes.....    | "      | Dec. 21, " ...   | Hem. of Bowels.   |
| Josephine Webb.    | "      | Jan. 10, 1867... | Conges. of Brain. |
| John Young.....    | "      | Feb. 5, " ...    | Pneumonia. [age.  |
| Sam. Gray.....     | "      | Feb. 24, " ...   | Gen. debil. & old |
| Moses Johnson....  | "      | Mar. 26, " ...   | General Dropsy.   |
| Zebulon Kirby....  | "      | Apr. 7, " ...    | Hem. of Bowels.   |
| Kate Hamilton....  | White  | May 7, " ...     | General Dropsy.   |
| Sally Cole.....    | Col'd. | July 10, " ...   | Hydro-Thorax.     |
| Sally Wheeler..... | "      | July 28, " ...   | Consumption.      |
| Henry Marshall...  | "      | Aug. 17, " ...   | Typhoid Fever.    |
| George Green.....  | "      | Aug. 20, " ...   | "                 |
| John H. Johnson.   | "      | Aug. 21, " ...   | General Dropsy.   |
| Cornelia Tayer.... | "      | Oct. 12, " ...   | Typhoid Fever.    |
| Alfred Gladden...  | "      | Nov. 10, " ...   | Consumption.      |

Number of Sick in Hospital, Nov. 30, 1867.....2.

Number of Men exempt, " " ".....8.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. BAER,

*Physician Maryland Penitentiary.*



